The Pyongyang Times

No. 10 (649) Weekly Saturday, March 5, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Message of Greetings to President of Republic of Afghanistan and Chairman of Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia

His Excellency MOHAMMED DAOUD
President of Republic of Afghanistan

Kabul

I send Your Excellency my warm congratulations on your election as President of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Believing that the friendly relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish greater successes to the Afghan people in their efforts for the country's independent development under Your Excellency's leadership as well as good health and happiness to you.

KIM IL SUNG
President of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, February 19, 1977

His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM
Chairman of Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia

Addis Ababa

I send Your Excellency my warm congratulations and greetings on your appointment as Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

The Korean people are happy that under Your Excellency's leadership the Ethiopian people smashed the military coup plot of the counter-revolutionary elements and firmly defended the gains of the revolution.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean people and the Ethiopian people will further strengthen and develop in future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish Your Excellency and your people great successes in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for building a new society.

KIM IL SUNG
President of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, February 19, 1977

In Support of New Save-the-Nation Proposal

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Message and Letters of Solidarity

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from the General Secretary of the Chilean Left-wing Revolutionary Movement and a letter from the meeting of solidarity of representatives of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association and political parties and public organizations, which were sent in support of the new save-the-nation proposal advanced at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang.

In his message Andress Pascal Allende, General Secretary of the Chilean Left-wing Revolutionary Movement said that the US imperialists are economically and militarily arming the south Korean puppet clique and counter-revolutionary forces and laying an obstacle to the reunification of Korea with their ceaseless aggressive machinations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and noted:

The revolutionary and patriotic Korean people under your exceptionally dignified and brilliant leadership will certainly frustrate all the manoeuvres of the imperialists and achieve the complete victory of national reunification.

The Chilean Left-wing Revolutionary Movement, together with all the revolutionary forces of the world, expresses international support and solidarity for all the activities of the Workers' Party of Korea faithful to the principle of Marxism-Leninism and the struggle of your government and people.

The letter from the attendants of the meeting of solidarity of representatives of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association and political parties and public organizations which was held in support of the letter adopted at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations in Pyongyang, pointed out that the US imperialists are deploying a number of nuclear warheads in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and working madly to ignite a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the sinister design to keep south Korea in their clutches for ever.

It continued:

We strongly demand that the US government stop the new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea, withdraw its aggression troops as well as lethal weapons from south Korea and discontinue laying obstacles to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Considering that the four-point national salvation proposal adopted on January 25 is a most just proposal based on the five-point policy of national reunification advanced by Your Excellency, we express full support for it.

The letter reaffirmed that the representatives of political parties and public organizations and people of all strata in Pakistan will continue to support in the future, too, the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and jointly wage the struggle to force the US imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea along with the weapons of destruction.

The letter reverentially wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

The great leader received letters sent by the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship in support of the new save-the-nation proposal advanced by the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang.

Messages and letters of solidarity supporting the new save-the-nation proposal put forward at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang are coming in succession from many countries.

In its message to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin said that owing to the provocative acts of the imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppets persistently clinging to the "two Koreas" plot to divide Korea the danger of a nuclear war is further increasing in Korea and an actual menace to world peace is being created.

Noting that the measure taken recently under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea is a new national salvation proposal for reunifying the country and checking and frustrating the manoeuvres to provoke a new war, the message pointed out: We firmly support the just efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to avert a nuclear war in Korea and reunify the partitioned country in a peaceful way as early as possible.

In its letter to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria referred to the fact that the new four-point national salvation proposal for the peaceful reunification of the country is drawing great attention of the Party Leadership and members, people of all strata, public organizations and press media and stated: This is a patent proof of our Party's full support to the principled proposal of the Government of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country and of its powerful solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people.

Extending its invariable and firm support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification, the letter hoped for an early realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In its letter to the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front declared that the CC of the LPF standing foursquare behind the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its position actively supports the new proposal for national reunification put forward at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang on January 25, 1977, and will always stand firm on the side of the fraternal Korean people.

The letter stressed that the proposal for the convocation of a north-south political consultative conference represented by the political parties and public organizations and people of all strata in the north and the south is a most justifiable proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people. The Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front strongly demands that, for the realization of this just proposal, the US imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique unconditionally withdraw the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea, immediately stop introducing nuclear weapons and all other weapons and military equipment and create an atmosphere of great national unity, the letter noted.

Solidarity Message or Letter to CC, WPK and CC, DFRF

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of solidarity fully supporting the letter containing a new national salvation proposal sent by a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our country to the political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message to **Ibrahim Muhamed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah**, Emir of the State of Kuwait, on the occasion of the national day of the State of Kuwait.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to **Arthur Chung**, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and **Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham**, Prime Minister, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, exchanged messages of greetings or New Year's cards with leaders of various countries on the occasion of the New Year 1977.

The messages of New Year's greetings and New Year's cards were exchanged with:

Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo; **Jean-Baptiste Bagaza**, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and President of the Republic of Burundi; **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia; **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal; **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia; **Ali Soilih**, Head of the State of Comoros; **Omar Torrejos Herrera**, Head of the Government of the Republic of Panama; and **Lansana Beavogui**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Guinea.

Full Support to the Policy of Independent National Reunification Advanced by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Grand World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Held in Brussels

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held at the "European conference hall" in Brussels, the capital of Belgium, on February 21 and 22 with large attendance reflecting the lofty desire and aspiration of the world progressive people for peace in Korea and her reunification.

The conference was attended by delegations from more than 50 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America—Party delegations, government delegations, public organization delegations and delegations of committees for supporting Korea's reunification and their delegates—as well as delegates of international organizations and many parliamentarians and prominent democratic figures from various countries, more than 200 in all.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Brussels and men of the press were also present there.

A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Sok Gi was invited to attend the conference.

The head of the WPK delegation courteously conveyed on February 21 the message of greetings sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

When the message of greetings of the great leader was read out, the attendants broke into a prolonged, thunderous applause.

Prominent public figure Politi Pierrecon, member of the international preparatory committee for the conference and lecturer at the Brussels University in Belgium, made an opening address.

Prominent public figure Dr. Francois Outar, professor at the Catholic University in Louvain, Belgium, made a congratulatory speech.

Messages of greetings from various countries and international organizations to the conference were conveyed amid warm applause.

A keynote report was made by Ichikawa Makoto, former chairman and incumbent adviser of the General Council of Japan Trade Union (Sohyo) who is representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, on behalf of the international preparatory committee for the conference.

The attendants of the conference heard supplementary reports on "On Averting a New War in Korea and Guaranteeing a Lasting Peace There," "On Positively Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Withdrawal of the US Troops from South Korea and the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" and "On Putting an End to the Fascist Suppression of Democratic Figures in South Korea and Restoring Democracy There" made respectively by Andre Obri, French communist senator; Carlen Gelen, foreign news editor of the US newspaper "Guardian" and representative of the Guardian Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification; and Basso, Italian senator and Chairman of the International Organization for the Rights and Liberation of the People.

The reporters stressed in unison that the reunification of Korea should be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification clarified by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

They fully supported the four-point save-the-nation proposal advanced by a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations as a national salvation measure for overcoming the grave situation prevailing in Korea and promoting the cause of national reunification.

The head of the WPK delegation delivered a congratulatory speech.

Speeches were made at the first-day meeting by Den Hideo, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Director of its International Department, and delegates of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Communist Party of Belgium, the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Iraq, the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Spanish Communist Party and the French Confederation of Labour.

At the second-day meeting the attendants heard the speeches made by delegates of the Yugoslav League of Communists, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saquist el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polisario), the Italian Communist Party, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Libyan Arab Socialist Union, the Japan Communist Party, the Pakistan People's Party, the French Communist Party, the Tri-continental People's Solidarity Organization, the German Communist Party, the Socialist Party of Greece, the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Chilean Socialist Party, the National Liberation Front of Algeria, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Peruvian Communist Party, the Swiss Progressive Organizations, the Communist Party of Greece, the United National Front (Political Organization of Democratic Yemen, the Christian Peace Council, the World Council of Peace, the "US-Out-of-Korea Committee" of the youth against war and fascism in the United States, the Guinean Democratic Party, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the Malagasy Revolutionary Vanguard, the Mali Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Left-wing People's Front of Argentina, the Socialist Party of Senegal and the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and delegates from various countries.

The speakers highly lauded the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and fully supported the policy of independent national reunification advanced by the great leader.

The general resolution of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was adopted amid stormy applause of the attendants at the conference.

The conference also adopted a letter to the heads of state and government of various countries and the United Nations and other international organizations.

During the conference, the international preparatory committee for the conference sponsored a consultative meeting of delegates from different continents to discuss the question of organizing an international liaison committee for solidarity with the Korean people.

On this basis, the international preparatory committee for the conference formed a council to form the international liaison committee.

The international preparatory committee for the conference arranged a banquet on February 21 in honour of the attendants.

The head of the WPK delegation gave a banquet on February 22.

When the speakers reverentially wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, thunderous cheers of hurrah burst out in the banquet hall. The attendants drank a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Earlier, on February 21 the international preparatory committee for the conference held a press conference at the "European conference hall" in connection with the opening of the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

New Peninsula on the West Sea

Two big dikes have been built to an islet 4.6 kilometres off the west coast to form a new peninsula.

This peninsula has been formed by the large-size long distance belt conveyer laid in Unryul, South Hwanghae Province, a few years ago.

This giant transport line stretching from the earth-scraping ground of the youth mining district of the Unryul Mine, which broke new ground of technology in belt conveyer transport, has the capacity of carrying 50,000 tons of earth a day, rotating 2.5 metres per second. This transport line carried earth to the sea, laying big dikes, and turned Nunggum Islet off the coast into a peninsula.

By this belt conveyer the supply of iron ore to the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works from the Unryul Mine has been accelerated and great nature-remaking projects for tideland reclamation are being carried out.

Creditably translating into practice the magnificent programme for grand socialist construction unrolled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party worked out a far-reaching and bold plan to lay a large-size long-distance belt conveyer transport line there and wisely led its first stage project, thus making a grand creation in a short span of time.

This transport line is now pouring into the sea as much earth as can be carried by hundreds of heavy duty lorries every hour.

The dikes to Nunggum Islet will stretch out to Kom Islet, Chongryang-do Islet and Wolsa Peninsula of Kwail county to obtain thousands of hectares of land from the sea.

Choe Gyong Sik

The large-size long-distance belt conveyer of the Unryul Mine, displaying the might of the Juche-based industry, lays dikes with muck and links Kumsanpo and Nunggum Islet

"This Richest-ever Harvest in Korea Is Entirely Attributable to the Wise Leadership of the Great Leader His Excellency President KIM IL SUNG"

The world revolutionary people express admiration for the great successes made by our people in agricultural production under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Andress Pascal Allende, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chilean Left-Wing Revolutionary Movement, said:

"Really wonderful is the countryside of Korea where the Juche idea has found its embodiment.

Marvellous, indeed, are the successes made in irrigation and electrification. Farming in many parts of the world was seriously affected by the influence of the cold front. But the Democratic People's Republic of Korea produced over eight million tons of grain. This is something miraculous."

The Gambian paper "The Worker" noted:

"When farming failed in many capitalist countries due to the influence of the cold front sweeping all the continents and regions of the world and serious 'agricultural crisis' and 'food crisis' are plaguing them, only Korea reaped the richest crop ever known in her history. This richest-ever harvest in Korea is entirely attributable to the wise leadership of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung."

Iwai Akira, General Secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, who had visited our country at the head of its delegation remarked:

"The difficult question confronting all countries at present is the problem of agriculture.

But Korea successfully solved the agricultural question and thus reached the goal of over eight million tons in grain production and is now advancing towards the height of ten million tons of grain.

This is a success made in solving the agricultural question on the stand of Juche. The irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization in the Korean countryside are on a high level.

President Kim Il Sung told us that he always learns from the peasants. I was very much moved by this noble personality of the President.

In fact, great President Kim Il Sung, finding his original policies in the practical activities of the peasants, put them forward and wisely led them, thus bringing about great successes in agriculture."

The Bangladesh paper "Naya Yug" noted in a commentary:

"Great President Kim Il Sung laid down the policy of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and has wisely led the people to implement it.

He defined irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as the principal tasks of the rural technical revolution especially after the completion of the agricultural cooperativization and has directed deep attention to their implementation.

Acting upon the teachings of President Kim Il Sung, the agricultural working people of Korea completed irrigation in a short span of time. As a result, the countryside of Korea today has become able to overcome such natural calamities as big flood and a long spell of drought.

By embodying the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung the peasants of Korea have developed agriculture, reaping a rich and stable crop every year.

Why is the northern half of the Republic visited by a bumper crop every year? It is because an independent socialist economic system has been established and a correct agricultural policy is enforced under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung."

The Syrian paper "Al Usoubuu Al Riyadih" said:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea gathered the richest harvest since its founding as the whole Party, the whole country and the whole people turned out and strove vigorously to increase the agricultural production in hearty response to the call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Thus it carried out creditably the goal of over eight million tons of grain.

The main factor of this spectacular success lies in the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who set forth the agriculture-first policy long before and has led the Party, the State and the people to its implementation."

Farming Preparations Brisk to Attain 8.5 Million-Ton Goal of Grain Production This Year

March 5 is the day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung promulgated the historic Agrarian Reform Law to realize the centuries-old desire of our peasants for land and liberate them from the feudal yoke once and for all. In our country this significant day is observed as the Day of Agricultural Working People every year.

Greeting the memorable day our agricultural working people recall with deep emotion the proud successes registered in agricultural production and in all other domains of the rural economy under the wise leadership and profound solicitude of the great leader and thanks to the energetic guidance of the glorious Party Centre and are filled with a fiery determination to repay the fatherly leader's great favour and loving care with loyalty.

In hearty response to the militant slogan "Let us capture the height of 8.5 million tons in grain production!" put forward by the great leader, they all have rolled up their sleeves as one to push ahead with preparations for this year's farming.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In agriculture, thoroughgoing measures should be taken against the influence of the cold front and farming be done on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche-based farming method, so that another big leap forward will be made in grain production this year."

To ward off the influence of the cold front and do farming well as required by the Juche-based farming method is an important way for a great stride in grain production.

Our agricultural working people are chalking up signal results in securing manure and humus soil and preparing for raising cold-bed rice seedlings and introducing humus pots in maize growing.

Leading agricultural workers and three-revolution team members in South Pyongan Province have mobilized the agricultural working people vigorously in the farming preparations for this year by conducting the organizational work scrupulously and the political work well. Thus, this province is now effecting such an innovation as to produce thousands of tons of more humus soil and manure a day than in December last year.

Meanwhile, cooperative farms in different parts of our country, regarding it as a matter of key importance in the increase of grain yield to make agricultural production highly intensive, are applying this farming method in a thoroughgoing manner.

In Sangwon county, Pyongyang, the farmers are striving with vim and vigour to attain the goal they have set themselves, a goal of boosting the per-*chongbo* grain output considerably by enhancing the fertility of land, allotting crops to the fields rationally on the principles of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, ensuring a definite number of crop plants for a definite acreage of arable land and cultivating them well and raising the utilization of land by 40 per cent as compared with last year.

In such provinces as South Hwanghae and North Hwanghae provinces, big rice-bowls of our country, an energetic drive is under way to ameliorate the land and make it fertile and augment the per-unit-area yield.

These provinces carry out soil-carpeting, improve swampy fields and readjust paddy and non-paddy fields in an efficient way with the mobilization of bulldozers, tractors and other machines. And concrete measures have been taken to see rational allotment of crops in keeping with the specific conditions of plots, particularly to guarantee the accurate number of crop plants per *pyong*.

In our rural communities different types of machinery such as tractors and trucks and medium and small farm implements are being put in good condition and active preparations are also being made to secure farming materials including those needed for raising cold-bed rice seedlings and introducing humus pots in maize growing.

As seen above, our farmers and workers serving in the field of the rural economy who greet the significant Day of Agricultural Working People are making all necessary arrangements for farming operations with a renewed adamant resolve to scale the 8.5 million-ton height of grain production this year without fail.

Han Su Chon

Our farmers are all out in farming preparations to reap a rich harvest, namely, to attain the goal of 8.5 million tons of grain Photo: Members of the Chimhyang Co-op Farm in Chongju county

Three-revolution team members strive to meet the requirements of the Juche-based farming method initiated by the great leader

KOREAN AGRICULTURE:

Toward Higher Eminence of Grain Production

World agricultural production is in a critical situation, because all the continents on the globe have been affected by the cold front for years.

Our country is also strongly influenced by the changeable weather unfavourable for agricultural production.

But in our country the influence of nature is successfully warded off and agricultural production is on the increase from year to year.

In 1973 and 1974 the output of grain swelled at an unprecedented tempo, that is, over 30 per cent, and the height of grain envisaged in the Six-Year Plan was scaled already in 1974 two years ahead of schedule.

Last year, too, an energetic struggle was waged in our country to increase grain production in hearty response to the great leader's call. This resulted in gathering the richest harvest ever known in Korean history.

Last year the high yield was reaped in all crops such as rice, maize and potatoes in all regions from the plain area to the intermediary and mountainous areas and the northern inland plateau. Thus, the goal of over 8 million tons of grain production was attained last year and broad avenue for the capture of the height of 10 million tons of grain has been opened up.

The success scored in agricultural production through the process of cushioning the effects of the cold front is entirely attributable to the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader who defined the agricultural front as one of our main fronts in the socialist construction and has paid deep attention to the growth of agricultural production, saw to it that the rural technical revolution was vigorously propelled to lay firm material and technical foundations for agricultural production. The Juche-based farming method created by him was brilliantly embodied and steps were taken to keep away the influence of the cold front. He took all necessary measures so that the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people might turn out to powerfully support the agricultural front.

It is thanks to the great leader's sagacious guidance and the loyalty-permeated labour efforts of our agricultural working people upholding his leadership that the grain output is on the rapid increase in our country as we see today.

The respected and beloved leader advanced the highly important tasks to scale the height of 10 million tons of grain by developing our agricultural production onto a new, higher stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"While consolidating the successes already registered in agricultural production, we should wage a titanic struggle to hit the 10 million-ton target of grain production."

The great leader who always brightly illumines the road to be followed by our agriculture put forward the five-point policy of nature-remaking as a basic means for attaining the 10 million-ton goal of grain production.

The five-point policy of nature-remaking advanced by the great leader is a revolutionary policy which clearly indicates the way of increasing the grain yield. This policy is based on his deep grasp of the mature demand of agricultural development in our country where the per-*chongbo* output of grain has reached a high level and of the ever-growing influence of the cold front on agricultural production.

The contents of the five-point policy of nature-remaking advanced by the great leader are: Firstly, to round off the irrigation of non-paddy fields; secondly, to build terraced fields; thirdly, to undertake land readjustment and land amelioration; fourthly, to carry out afforestation and water conservancy; and fifthly, to reclaim tideland.

The great leader set it as the primary task of nature-remaking to round off the irrigation of non-paddy fields, while consolidating the successes already achieved in irrigation.

In our country a titanic struggle is being unfolded to hit the new target of irrigating 400,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields within two or three years and great results have already been made. Practical experience shows that the per-*chongbo* yield on the maize field supplied with a sufficient amount of water is two to three tons higher than that on the maize field devoid of water supply.

Through the movements for readjusting fields and reclaiming land, 100,000 *chongbo* of land will be obtained, the existing land be actively ameliorated and fertilized and the yield of grain decisively augmented.

The task of turning 150,000-200,000 *chongbo* of sloping ground into terraced fields in three to four years is also successfully being carried out at present in accordance with the five-point policy of nature-remaking.

On the terraced field of the Hari Co-op Farm, Kangdong county where the respected and beloved leader personally created a model, the per-*chongbo* yield increased by over 3 tons on an average as compared with the time when it remained the sloping ground. This proves that an enormous reserve for increased production of grain lies in bringing into shape terraced fields.

Afforestation and water conservancy are being stepped up on a large scale to prevent the damages caused by downpour and the reclamation of tideland is also being pushed ahead energetically.

When the tasks specified in the five-point policy of nature-remaking are fulfilled, the foundations of our agricultural production will be further consolidated and, on this basis, 10 million tons of grain be successfully produced.

The Juche-based farming method initiated by the great leader is the most advanced scientific farming method which helps do farming scientifically and technically in conformity with the actual condition of our country on the basis of the scientific analysis of our soil condition, meteorological and weather conditions and biological peculiarities of crops. And as already confirmed by reality, it is the most superior farming method which makes it possible to reap rich harvest every year, surmounting all unfavourable conditions.

As required by the Juche-based farming method created by the great leader, our agricultural working people are putting up a dynamic struggle to increase the grain output by placing all farming operations on a scientific and technical footing. They secure effective decayed soil in abundance to raise cold-bed rice seedlings on all paddies and cultivate maize plants in humus pots on a big scale. They distribute crops properly on the principles of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time. They establish a scientific manuring system and introduce highly intensive farming methods.

This is, of course, a work requiring techniques of high level, huge manpower and farming materials. Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader our country now has material and technical foundations enough to fully meet the requirements of the Juche-based farming method.

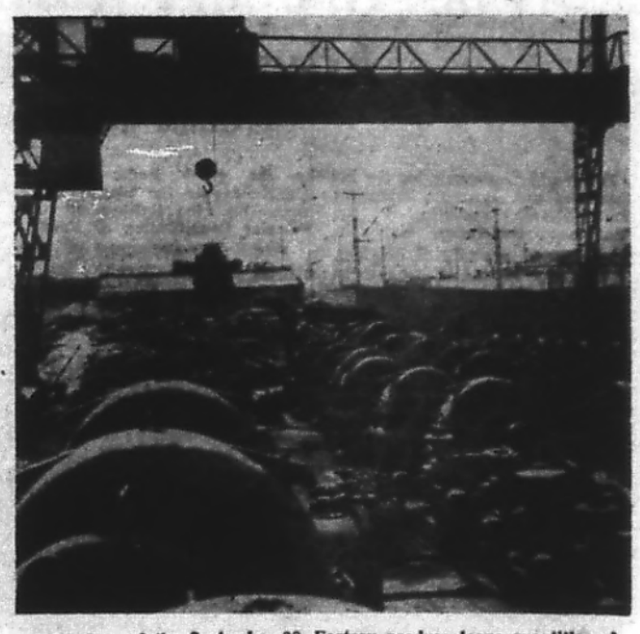
Our country has a perfect irrigation system capable of feeding a sufficient amount of irrigation water to a vast area totalling one million *chongbo* and immune from any severe flood damages.

Comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production is also being stepped up dynamically. At present a great number of tractors and other modern farm machines serve agricultural production and the amount of chemical fertilizers applied has reached more than one ton per *chongbo*.

Thanks to the solid foundations of agricultural production and the nationwide powerful assistance to the socialist countryside, all farm work is now successfully being promoted.

Our agriculture which has made rapid progress under the sagacious guidance of the respected and beloved leader is now confidently advancing to rise to 10 million-ton height of grain production, a new, higher target.

Kim In Gyu



Workers of the September 28 Factory produce large quantities of water pumps to be used for dry-field irrigation in the countryside

Strengthening of International Solidarity for Korean People's Cause of National Reunification—A Trend of Our Time

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"More and more people the world over give active support to our Party's policy of national reunification and express firm solidarity with our people's revolutionary struggle as days go by."

Today the attention of the world public is concentrated upon the Korean question.

In many countries of the world —socialist countries, countries of new-emerging forces and capitalist countries including the United States and Japan in Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America, North America, etc.—functions supporting the Korean people's just cause are held in diverse forms and ways without letup and the movement of solidarity with the Korean people assumes a more organized form on an international scale as time passes.

Devoting much space and time, papers, news agencies and radios continue to raise the voices supporting the Korean people's struggle to put into effect the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In fact, expressing support to the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification and demanding the US troop pullout from south Korea has now become the official stand of the peaceloving countries the world over and the most important principle in their foreign policy.

The events that have taken place in recent years, particularly the events that took place on the international arena in a year after the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world on March 4 last year, show patently that the ever-mounting international movement of solidarity for the Korean people's revolutionary cause is a trend of our time that no force can check.

When the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly sent a letter to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world in connection with the tense situation created in our country, replies supporting the stand of our Republic came from many countries. In their replies, they expressed their resolve to actively support the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

The people of the world give warm and active support also to the four-point national salvation proposal for acceleration of the country's reunification, a proposal advanced at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations which was held in Pyongyang on January 25 this year under the strained circumstances in which not reunification and peace but the danger of permanent national split and nuclear war was growing stronger in Korea owing to the "two Koreas" policy and new war provocation manoeuvres of the partitionists at home and abroad. Through their letters, telegrams and statements of solidarity, Party and state leaders, political parties and public organizations of many countries, international organizations and individual personages and our friends affirm their full support to the proposal, saying that the proposal advanced by the joint meeting is absolutely correct and acceptable to anyone and that it is not only the expression of a high sense of responsibility for the destiny of the Korean people but also a great contribution to the cause of world peace as a whole.

The further strengthening of the international solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people can also be found in the fact that solidarity organizations supporting our people's struggle have been formed in succession. In the past one year alone, solidarity committees with the Korean people and committees for supporting Korea's reunification were organized, which comprised personalities and activists of all strata—political, social, academic, press circles, etc.— in European countries and dozens of other countries of the world and their ranks have been further expanded.

A clear proof of the support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the Korean people was furnished by the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, the 31st Session of the UN General Assembly, the International Trade Union Conference for Solidarity with the Korean Workers and People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country held in Sofia, the International Press Conference on the Korean Question held in Brussels last year, the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held recently there and so on.

The Korean people's struggle for national reunification fully accords with the national interests of the 50 million fellow countrymen of one and the same blood and the lofty desire of the progressive peoples of the world who hope for the peace and reunification in Korea.

That is why the peace- and justice-loving peoples of the world support and encourage the righteous struggle of the Korean people so positively, regarding it as their own cause.

Our people express deep thanks to the international organizations and parties, governments and peoples of many countries for their support and solidarity for our just cause.

Today the international situation of our revolution is developing favourably with each passing day, whereas the US imperialists and their minions are being further isolated on the international arena and are making a reckless attempt to find a way out. By no ruse, however, can they block the onward movement of the people who are advancing under the uplifted banner of justice.

The Korean people will shatter the foolhardy manoeuvres of the partitionists within and without and surely achieve the historic cause of national reunification by their own efforts and with the active support and encouragement of the progressive peoples throughout the world.

Chin Bang Hun

POWERFUL AID TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

These days the workers throughout the country are waging an intensive mass drive to give material, technical and labour aid to the countryside.

Some time ago Chollima riders and other working people in Pyongyang expressed their firm resolve at a meeting to energetically carry out nature-remaking projects and produce and send more than 200,000 medium and small farm implements and a great number of their accessory parts to the rural communities before spring sowing.

The drive to aid the countryside is being unfolded vigorously by the workers in the local cities and towns, too.

At the outset of this year, the workers of industrial establishments in North Hamgyong Province, with the help of the three-revolution teams, sent water pumps, motors and large quantities of other materials and equipment to the construction sites for the irrigation of non-paddy fields, by actively tapping inner reserves.

In particular, the workers of the Songjin Steel Works in the northern region, a leading steel production base of the country, produced more than 12,000 metres of pipes for non-paddy field irrigation, and plenty of wire rope, transformers and motors needed for nature-remaking projects and sent them to the rural areas.

In "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the fighting goal for the final solution of the socialist rural question and the basic principles and ways for it and defined it as one of the basic principles to strengthen in every way the working-class leadership of the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture and support of towns to the countryside.

In our country the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people give labour aid to the countryside in such busy farming seasons as the rice-transplanting, weeding and harvesting seasons.

The workers throughout the country, actively tapping reserves in production, turn out various kinds of farming materials for the rural areas. Especially, lots of farming materials are concentrically sent to the countryside every year with the "day of assistance to the rural technical revolution", July 27, as an occasion.

Ro Dong Pil

"THE KINGDOM OF FAMINE IN THE 20TH CENTURY, THIS IS TRUE PICTURE OF SOUTH KOREA"

According to the Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," on February 21 the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification issued a "White Paper on the South Korean Food Problem" in connection with the fact that due to the anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique agriculture has been totally devastated and the food crisis is growing ever more serious in south Korea. The white paper reads as follows:

White Paper on the South Korean Food Problem

South Korea which had been known as a granary from olden times has today turned into an area of chronic famine.

The devastation of agriculture, the basis of the south Korean economy, is exerting a bad influence upon the economy as a whole and causing serious socio-political problems as the days go by.

The Pak regime faced with the food crisis is introducing a huge quantity of US surplus farm produce and trying to restrict the consumption of grain by dint of fascist power. But this exerts an adverse effect, aggravating the food situation and rendering the food crisis in the cities and rural villages more serious.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification makes public this white paper internally and externally to strip bare the truth of the food problem in south Korea and its cause.

1

The inveterate food crisis in south Korea has grown ever more acute under the rule of the Pak regime to rapidly broaden the gap between the grain production at a low ebb and the growing demand for food in recent years.

The grain production has steadily dwindled, falling far short of the need.

Even according to statistics made public by the authorities concerned, the autumn grain production dropped by an annual average of 650,000 tons between 1968 and 1970, the grain production decreased by 600,000 tons in 1973 as against 1970 and by 570,000 tons in 1974.

Affected by the introduction of a vast amount of US surplus farm produce, the production of summer grains including wheat and barley seriously fluctuated and showed a marked downward tendency. Compared with 1969 the output of wheat and barley went down by 240,000 tons in 1972 and 500,000 tons in 1974.

In 1975 summer and autumn grain farming proved a failure due to the drought and flood damages, plus damages done by noxious insects. There was no harvest in some parts of Ryongnam and Honam areas where damages were most serious.

Contrary to such stagnation of food production, the demand for food is growing 3-4 per cent every year due to the natural growth of population and so on. This has steadily aggravated the dearth of food. The food shortage at present stands somewhere around 50 per cent of the actual annual demand.

It is the reality of south Korea that four of every ten heads of the population live on the verge of starvation all the year round.

According to figures published by the authorities concerned, south Korea needs at least 8 million tons of food annually to feed the population close to 36 million and, the grain for industrial use and other consumption included, its total demand for grain this year adds up to 11 million tons.

But the grain harvest in 1976, as a result of crop failure, fell more than 500,000 tons below the annual average of 5.5 million tons.

This presents a terrible picture of south Korea which suffers from the absolute shortage of more than 3 million tons, even though an annual import of over 3 million tons is taken into account, and as many as 16 million people are left utterly without food all through the year.

To bridge over this serious food crisis the Pak Jung Hi group is hard at work to bring in a huge quantity of US surplus farm produce.

The import of grain swelled from year to year: It sharply rose from some 480,000 tons in 1962 right after the May 16 coup to over 3,280,000 tons in 1975 and the import of more than 3 million tons of grain is envisaged this year, too. This shows that over the past 15 years since Pak Jung Hi came to power the import of grain has grown as much as 7 times.

This colossal figure is tantamount to more than half of the total grain output of south Korea.

The sharp increase of grain import has resulted in total dependence upon foreign countries for food. South Korea's dependence upon foreign countries for food grew from 29.7 per cent in 1968 to 34.4 per cent in 1970 and 43.6 per cent in 1974.

Consequently, more than half of the population of south Korea is in such a deplorable position that they barely subsist on foreign food supply which may be suspended any moment.

A foreign currency charge for the import of food increased year by year. It rose from 136 million dollars in 1968 to 290 million dollars in 1972 and 750 million dollars in 1975.

Excoriating the revitalization authorities' policy of importing grain which involves the huge foreign currency charge, people bitterly say that in south Korea people keep their body and soul together, chewing dollars rather than living on rice produced in their land, and big ships at ports are, without exception, those loaded with imported grain.

The need of foreign currency for grain import has increased foreign debts, heavily weighing down the south Korean economy as a whole with foreign debts.

The grain import was inevitably accompanied by the devastation of domestic farming and this, in its turn, caused the increase of grain import, and the food crisis is growing more acute in this vicious circle.

As part of the measures to bridge over the food crisis the Pak Jung Hi group is pursuing the anti-popular famine policy of forcibly restricting the consumption of grain.

The so-called austerity aimed at restricting rice consumption was forced upon people from 1963 and from 1972 government rice is released, mixed with barley.

This has made the people's lives indescribably miserable and strange scenes which can be seen only in south Korea under the revitalized dictatorship are presented in south Korea.

Posters of the authorities urging the people to take mixed flour meals appeared in the streets and warnings of the competent minister forcing the consumption of mixed flour are put on the tables in the restaurants. "Day of flour meals" is set to compel the people to take rotten wheat flour introduced from the United States. Even "day of non-rice meals" is proclaimed to ban rice meals for five days a week.

Even police is mobilized to control violation of the order to eat mixed flour meals. At primary schools the lunch boxes of children are examined and those who violate the mixed flour meal system are suspended from school and a disciplinary step is taken against the school master. Restaurants which violate it are ordered to suspend business.

This stupid row for forcing hunger upon the people by instituting such famine system as "day of flour meals" and "day of non-rice meals" never known in history cannot but be a political caricature showing the confusion of the Pak regime faced with the food crisis.

The barometer most sensitive to the food shortage is grain prices. The food shortage has repeatedly caused the upheaval of grain prices and market grain prices are steadily rising.

In the last six years the rice price has more than trebled. The rice price which stood at 7,000 *won* per straw bag in 1970 rose to the 10,000 *won* mark in 1973 and surpassed the 20,000 *won* mark in 1976, reaching the 25,000 *won* mark at present.

Due to the sharp rise of the rice price, coupled with the scarcity of rice, people in the cities are crying, unable to buy rice as they wish even at a high price.

A big commotion occurred in the summer of 1975 and 1976 in Seoul, Pusan and other rice consuming places as rice ran out due to the decrease or suspension of rice supply to the cities from the countryside where rice in stock was drained.

The production of grain more or less half of the actual demand, food supply dependent upon vast import, the austerity row for forcibly cutting the demand for food and the sharp rise of the grain prices, etc. — all this is an eloquent testimony to the truth of the food crisis in south Korea and leaves no doubt as to the falsehood of Pak Jung Hi's noisy advertisement of "self-sufficiency in food".

2

The serious food crisis sweeping south Korea drives into famine the masses of the working people who represent the overwhelming majority of the population.

The miserable plight of workers, peasants and poor people suffering from hunger is to be seen in all places of cities and villages and in all seasons of the year.

If there are exceptions, they are only Chongwadae, the guest houses, luxurious mansion quarters, high-class hotels, tourist and recreation centres and secret restaurants. All classes and strata of society except the few privileged and bureaucrats, landlords and comprador capitalists are always in the grip of constant famine.

The skyrocketing rice price has brought the dietary life of the urban working people and the poor suffering from unemployment and starvation wages below the bottom level, plunging them into the state of constant famine.

According to a survey of the actual conditions conducted in the board hovel village in Songjong-dong, Seoul, more than 90 per cent of the 1,600 families take one or two meals a day and that meal barely supporting them is a few pieces of dough boiled in thin soup. Famine is not confined to certain areas alone but is common to 2 million poor people accounting for 28 per cent of the Seoul population. The picture is the same in local cities.

The famine and spring shortage are so deeply inveterate in the south Korean countryside that it can be called a way of existence for the south Korean countryside. More than 1.6 million poor peasant families accounting for some 70 per cent of the total peasant households mostly suffer from famine every year.

In the rural villages of Ryongnam and Honam areas where the autumn harvest showed a decrease of 30-50 per cent due to serious damages last year, peasant families ran out of provisions one after another from right after the autumn harvesting. Provisions ran out in succession in the central and Ryongdong areas, too.

Peasants who have to buy grain at a high price, having run out of provisions, are heavily in debt. The amount of debt per peasant household rose from 10,000 *won* in 1971 to 26,000 *won* in 1974, 50,000 *won* in 1975 and to over 100,000 *won* at present on an average. This shows that the debts of the peasant families increased more than ten times over the past six years.

Hunger-stricken poor peasants who have lost a means of livelihood in the countryside are roaming about in search of a job, leaving their dear native villages.

The uprooted peasants number 400,000-500,000 every year. According to figures released by the authorities concerned, as many as 2,620,000 peasants deserted from their villages between 1967 and 1974 and more than 1,500,000 poor peasants left the rural villages in the two years of 1974 and 1975 in quest of a means of livelihood.

The gloomy situation of south Korean society where various kinds of diseases are prevalent and tragic cases of suicide are taking place in succession is unthinkable apart from the chronic famine.

The serious food shortage is dealing a fatal blow at the children and old people.

The number of children going without regular meals, who may be called a symbol of famine-stricken south Korea, ran into 1,200,000 or 23 per cent of the total children of south Korea in 1974. Too lamentable to see is the pitiful sight of school children shedding tears, having no food to take at the lunch time after taking scanty breakfast.

How many old people are begging for food from house to house! The number surpasses 40,000 taking south Korea as a whole. In Seoul alone the number of old people who leave their families to go begging, unable to endure hunger, has doubled over the last 10 years.

The number of those who leave rural villages due to the difficulties of living and food shortage reaches 200,000 every year. Boys and girls accounting for 80 per cent of them mostly flowed into cities to sink into the depths of crimes and immorality.

Due to the famine and malnutrition, a large number of people are falling sick and dying everywhere.

According to the health check-up of over 3,700 people in the urban and rural areas conducted by the domestic science institute of the Kyemyong College in October 1975, 13 per cent of them were suffering from anemia, night-blindness, scorbutic gingivitis and various other diseases caused by malnutrition and the number of sick persons amounted to 24 per cent of the board hovel dwellers.

The shuddering fact that 120,000 people lost their eyesight due to malnutrition was made public by the Hanguk association for the prevention of blindness.

The malnutrition of babies caused by that of mothers has placed south Korea first in the world in the death rate of babies, and more than 40,000 children accommodated in the poor-houses and orphanages are literally on the verge of starvation.

According to a survey of the actual conditions of the children at the Rakdo branch orphanage, 25 per cent of orphans died of malnutrition in a few months after their accommodation.

The old people accommodated in the workhouses have no way but waiting for their death on empty stomach.

Heart-rending cases are taking place daily and hourly in south Korea: old people breathe their last while begging from house to house and shivering with cold. Babies are abandoned as they cannot be suckled even a few drops of milk. A low-salaried hungry teacher falls on the platform during the class not to rise again.

Also too many to cite are cases of family suicide of those destroying themselves rather than suffering from hunger.

Unable to feed their children, Kim Hyon Su and his wife in Chechon county, North Chungchong Province, poisoned to death their five children and took a violent poison to destroy themselves two days after the 5th childbirth. Kim Gi Suk, a woman in Ryongsan district, Seoul, after suffering from poverty and hunger, poisoned her little son and daughter, took a poison herself, leaving the following will: "He who killed my children is Chongwadae. Indict Chongwadae for killing my innocent children."

Kim Bun Nyo, a woman in Samchok district, Kangwon Province, unable to repress her resentment at the poverty that made her place a picture of cooked rice and fish drawn on a sheet of paper by her son with crayon, instead of a bowl of cooked rice, before the grave of her husband on the mid-autumn festival, burned herself to death before the grave cursing the society with a deep rancor.

A mother wept bitterly after putting her child into an old bag and abandoning it with a small piece of paper bearing the words "Please feed this baby" attached to it. A father offered his body for experiment, unable to feed his five sons and daughters. Such tragic stories are numerous.

An expression "The greatest hardships of living in 4,000 years" in the 60's has been replaced by another expression "It is a miracle to live" in the 70's and the toiling masses are not on the verge of starvation but beneath it.

The kingdom of famine in the 20th century, this is shameful true picture of south Korea.

3

The food crisis in south Korea is not an accidental phenomenon nor its famine a fatal one. It is an inevitable outcome of the colonial rule and the subjugation policy of the US imperialists and an evil consequence of the treacherous politics of the puppet regime and its rural extortion policy.

US imperialism has used its surplus farm produce as a main lever of its subjugation policy.

The total amount of surplus farm produce shipped under the name of aid by US public law No. 480 reached 29,708,000 tons between 1961 and 1976. This shows an increment of five times that between 1945 and 1961 which amounted to 6,097,000 tons.

US surplus farm produce sold to south Korea by force has served as a means of devastating agricultural production, destroying the capacity of food self-sufficiency and consolidating the system of dependence upon the United States and a resort for cutting overseas military spendings by shifting upon the local population its burden hundreds of times the aid amount.

The harsh rural extortion policy and war policy of the Pak Jung Hi group draining the countryside of everything without any investment worth mentioning in agriculture, under the cloak of "modernization", have seriously destroyed the agricultural productive forces and totally ruined the peasants' economy.

It is common that a vast farm land is commandeered to build military bases, munitions factories and military highways. Even fertile land is plundered to be used as recreation grounds for the privileged parasites.

The acreage of paddy fields was decreased by 100,000 *chongbo* in 1968 as against 1962, that of arable land by 190,000 *chongbo* in 1972 compared with 1969. Today the total acreage sown to crops has sharply dwindled by 400,000 *chongbo* as against that before August 15, 1945.

80-90 per cent of arable land has been acidified owing to the one-sided application of fertilizers unsuited to the soil conditions and crops and not a small area of land is going out of cultivation. Afforestation and water conservancy are neglected by the authorities and even the small existing irrigation set-ups are left uncared for. According to an announcement of the ministry of home affairs, only 12 per cent of 45,000 medium and small rivers of south Korea with a total extension of 17,000 kilometres are readjusted and the insignificant existing irrigation set-ups, left unrepaired, are being damaged year after year.

70 per cent of paddy fields are poorly irrigated or rain-dependent. Non-paddy field irrigation is out of the question. A day's rainfall causes flood and three dry days' drought makes crops wither away. Such disaster is repeated year after year.

According to data compiled by the ministry of agriculture and fisheries, the crop harvest showed a decrease of more than 2,960,000 tons due to the drought and flood damages for ten years from 1965.

The work for the development of the countryside is only nominal. The overwhelming majority of peasants are doing farming by primitive methods, using draft animals and backward farm tools. Agricultural production is on the steady decrease.

Capital investment for improving backward agricultural technique and raising production is neglected, whereas the extortion of peasants through the imposition of miscellaneous taxes, the low grain price policy, soaring prices of fertilizers and manufactured goods and forcible purchase is becoming harsher with each passing day.

Last year the peasants who cannot make both ends meet by doing farming owing to the low grain price policy were deprived of 4 million *som* of summer grain and 7,230,000 *som* of autumn grain at cheaper prices than the production cost. And they paid 31,200 million *won* of the land tax, nearly twice that of the previous year.

The Pak Jung Hi group is bleeding the peasants white through the government-sponsored movement called "new village movement" and trying to whitewash their rural extortion policy, blaming the peasants for the devastation of the countryside.

The south Korean peasants say "The 'new village movement' has been turned into the 'old village movement' and the 'agriculture-first policy' into the 'agriculture devastation policy'". This is a stern indictment of the extortion policy of the Pak Jung Hi group which has brought about the present food crisis of south Korea and impoverished the peasants.

The US imperialists' colonial subjugation policy and the reactionary rule of the revitalized fascist dictatorship and the attendant feudal hereditary system and the vices of capital are the root cause of the conversion of south Korea into a chronic famine zone and the destitution of the working masses.

The only way of removing the food crisis and ending famine lies in fundamentally changing the present political system and economic structure of south Korea, ending the food administration dependent upon foreign forces and achieving economic self-sustenance.

All the feudal tenant system and usury must be abolished in the countryside, the feudalistic exploitation of the peasants eradicated and land, the basic means of food production, distributed gratis to the peasants tilling it.

The rural extortion system by the government authority, such as the imposition of miscellaneous taxes, extortion of food and murderous grain price policy, must be totally liquidated, the military expenditures cut and investments in the rural economy increased drastically.

To this end, the US imperialists' colonial subjugation policy must be brought to an end, the revitalized dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi be overthrown and a democratic regime truly defending the interests of the peasants be established.

Our Revolutionary Party for Reunification already manifested this in its programme and has consistently struggled for its realization.

Keenly aware of the seriousness of the food crisis in south Korea and the wretched plight of the popular masses driven into a distress, our Revolutionary Party for Reunification will wage a more courageous struggle to solve as early as possible the question of agriculture and the question of peasants in south Korea in accordance with its agricultural programme and finally do away with poverty and starvation.

We ardently call upon the workers, peasants and people of all other strata to turn out to the road of the revolution for reunification to establish a truly democratic government, a democratic system in which there is no aggressor, traitor, landlord, tenant fee, tax or usury, the peasants are the master of land and the people are the master of power.

Central Committee
Revolutionary Party for
Reunification

Seoul, February 21, 1977

Convocation of North-South Political Consultative Conference: Most Reasonable Way for Solution of Question of Korea's Reunification

The joint meeting of political parties and public organizations which was held recently in Pyongyang proposed to convene a north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all the political parties and public organizations and people of all strata in the north and south, as one of the save-the-nation measures to eliminate the danger of permanent division of the nation and a new war and hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The joint meeting put forward a proposal for holding a preliminary working-level meeting of authorized liaison representatives at Panmunjom or in any other agreed places at an early date to make preparations for such a political consultative conference.

This proposal is another expression of our earnest and sincere efforts which have been enlisted to settle as soon as possible the question of national reunification, the most cherished desire of the whole nation.

To convene a broad-range north-south political consultative conference is the consistent policy invariably maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nation-wide patriotic work for national reunification". ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists", Eng. ed., pp. 39-40.)

The question of Korea's reunification is a question of driving the US imperialist aggression army out of south Korea, putting an end to the partition of the territory and the division of the nation and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale and this is related to the destiny of the whole nation.

Therefore, to reunify the country is a task for the interests of the whole Korean nation and an all-people, nationwide cause which can be realized only when all the patriotic forces of the north and south fight in firm unity,

In order to satisfactorily solve the question of the country's reunification the masses of the people, its real masters, must actively participate in the activities for this purpose and a broad-range dialogue must be held so that all the political parties and public organizations and the people of all walks of life can fully manifest their will and desire.

Indeed, the political consultative conference represented by broad patriotic forces in the north and south constitutes the most reasonable and realistic way which makes it possible for the Korean people to overcome obstacles lying in the way of reunification and settle the reunification question by themselves in concordance with their wishes and interests.

The convocation of the north-south political consultative conference is raised as a more urgent demand today when it has become clear that nothing can be solved through dialogue with the present south Korean authorities.

The south Korean rulers violated the three principles of national reunification and the agreed points clarified in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement as soon as they signed it and turned on their heels and, doggedly opposing all steps to improve the north-south relations and expedite reunification in the dialogue with us, persistently pursued the policy of north-south confrontation and division. At last, in June 1973 they declared the "two Koreas" plot to be their policy. By doing so, they made the North-South Joint Statement a scrap of paper and brought the north-south dialogue to a state of rupture.

They used the north-south dialogue as an excuse to establish the fascist "revitalized" system for their long-term office and intensify the brutal suppression of the south Korean people and the preparations for a new war.

Voices calling for the devotion of wide-range discussion to the reunification problem are ringing out loudly from among the personalities of south Korean political and public circles.

They oppose the "monopolization" by the "forces in power" of the talk about reunification and advocate the formation of an "all-nation consultative body for reunification" embracing representatives of the masses of all walks of life who can express the will of the people.

As is clear from the above, the initiative to convene the political consultative conference comprising representatives of all the political parties and public organizations and the people of all strata in the north and south mirrors the character of the reunification question, the demands of the prevailing situation and the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people in the north and south.

That is why this initiative enlists the unreserved support of the entire Korean people and earns the warm welcome of the peaceloving peoples throughout the world.

However, only the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique block the way for enabling the participation of the broad patriotic forces of south Korea in the negotiations for reunification and seek the perpetuation of division, misrepresenting the question of Korea's reunification, as if it were a question of struggle between communists and nationalists.

Indeed, the Pak Jung Hi clique, pro-US, pro-Japanese stooges, are diabolical traitors to the nation who stand against reunification to stay in power for long.

The struggle for Korea's reunification is a struggle between patriots and traitors and a struggle between the national independence forces of Korea and the imperialist forces of aggression.

In settling the question of the country's reunification, the supreme national task, those who are opposed to fascism and division can sit around one table and have negotiations to find common denominators and work out a joint programme for reunification, whether they are in the north or in the south and irrespective of the differences of their ideas and political views.

In order to convene the north-south political consultative conference the democratic freedom should be guaranteed so that representatives of all the political parties and public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea can take part in it.

The recent joint meeting declared that if the present south Korean authorities withdraw the "two Koreas" policy, renounce "anti-communism", stop the suppression of the patriotic people and democratic personages and give up the war policy against us, we will again sit knee to knee with them and will not oppose their participation in the political consultative conference.

If the present south Korean authorities are concerned for the country's reunification in the least and endowed with reason a bit, they must desist from such truculent criminal acts as setting themselves against reunification and debarring others from participating in the movement for reunification, guarantee democracy in south Korea and discontinue the machinations for permanent division of the country.

Should they continue to commit crimes, they will only face a stern trial by the people and bring destruction upon themselves.

The entire Korean people will fight in firm unity and certainly smash the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists within and without and settle the question of the country's reunification in keeping with the will of the masses of the people and the interests of the whole nation.

Li Jip

We Scathingly Denounce Pak Jung Hi Fascist Clique's Repressive Row

Secretariat of Committee for Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland Issues Information

The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued information on February 22 and 25 in connection with the fact that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are intensifying their suppression of the people as never before.

The information pointed out: Recently the south Korean fascist elements massively expelled some 1,200 students from Koryo University and five other universities and colleges in Seoul and local districts or inflicted punishment upon them. In January they meted out such unreasonable punishment as expulsion, plucking and warning to thousands of students of Yonse University and many other universities and colleges.

It added: On February 22 the south Korean fascists arrested and imprisoned 10 people of different circles, including a former pressman and religionists, on the ground that they "took advantage of agitation of intrigues". Earlier, on February 16 they imposed harsh penalties upon 8 personages, including Kwon Ro Gap, secretary of Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential candidate" of south Korea, against whom they had been staging murderous trials after arresting them long ago and severely punished the local pastors and evangelists detained for having read "declaration for democracy and national salvation".

It also referred to the fact that on February 21 the south Korean fascists perpetrated such an outrageous act as suddenly kidnapping Chon Dae Ryol, managing editor of the organ of the "Democratic Unification Party" and director of the propaganda department of the party, by letting loose 7 puppet policemen, for the reason that his press activities touched them on the raw.

The vicious repressive row the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are raising these days, the information noted, is aimed to keep away the influence of our new save-the-nation proposal widely known in south Korea, divert elsewhere the attention of the people and obliterate their sentiments for peaceful reunification.

Lashing at the Pak Jung Hi clique for their act of stamping out democracy, the information stressed: If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique persist in fascist repression, going against the demand of the times and the desire of the people at home and abroad, they will face an ignominious doom.

Yun Hae Ik

"Firm Solidarity for the Korean People's Struggle"

Political Parties and Public Organizations of Pakistan and Bangladesh Issue Joint Statements Respectively

Recently political parties and public organizations of Pakistan and Bangladesh made public joint statements respectively supporting the letter to the political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas which was adopted at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our country.

A joint statement of Pakistani political parties and public organizations pointed to the fact that the US imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean puppet clique are not paying due attention to the unanimous wishes of the Korean people and the demand of many international organizations for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and instead are tenaciously resorting to the "two Koreas" plot, deploying even nuclear warheads in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and persisting in new war provocation manoeuvres. Considering their action a serious threat to peace in Korea and the world, the statement resolutely denounced it.

The statement said further:

We extend firm solidarity to the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully without interference from outside forces and fully support the letter to the political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in south Korea and compatriots overseas which was adopted at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 25, 1977.

The statement called upon the world peaceloving people, the US and Japanese peoples in particular, to resolutely denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and Japanese militarists to put pressure upon the US and Japanese governments and join a powerful movement of solidarity for forcing the US imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea to withdraw from there along with all weapons of destruction and helping the Korean people reunify their country independently.

The joint statement of political parties and public organizations of Bangladesh which was sent to the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, a public organization of our country, said:

Because we know well the tension created in Korea, we warmly and actively support the most fair and aboveboard proposal contained in your historic letter.

The statement noted that owing to the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the principles of the North-South Joint Statement are totally trampled underfoot and the Korean people's cause of national reunification is seriously challenged. Referring to the content of the save-the-nation proposal clarified in the letter of the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our country, the statement expressed support for it in concrete terms.

In conclusion the statement stressed:

We assure you that we will always render our positive support and cooperation to you in your struggle against imperialism and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Cho Suk Hui

The new four-point national salvation proposal for acceleration of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification which was put forward at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang is arousing continued support and sympathy among the world people.

A spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia held a news conference recently and expressed support to the new nation-saving proposal advanced at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our country.

He said with emphasis that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and the termination of foreign interference are evidently a precondition for realizing the desire of the Korean people to put an end to the division of Korea and live in a reunified and independent country.

The "National Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" in Japan made public a statement.

Stressing that respected President Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of reunifying the country independently and peacefully, rejecting the outside forces' interference, and consistently led the struggle for its implementation, the statement said: This policy is a most just one reflecting the will of the Korean people.

The statement manifested support to the proposal for the formation of a great alliance presented by the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our

Continuous, Warm Support to Our New Save-the-Nation Proposal

Political, Public and Press Circles of Various Countries of the World

Republic, which will unite the patriotic forces waging an indomitable struggle for democracy and against fascism in the south and the strength of the people in the north who are continuously marching forward, achieving amazing, brilliant successes in socialist construction.

The Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, in its statement, pungently denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialists in Korea and their "two Koreas" plot, actively supported the Korean people's struggle for Korea's reunification and strongly demanded the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

Besides, the Japanese Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, the Malagasy Federation of Trade Unions, the Malagasy National Journalists Union and a number of other organizations issued statements in support of the new save-the-nation proposal which was adopted at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our country.

In its letter to the Central Committee of the Women's Union of Korea, the General Union of Syrian Women noted that it fully supported the new proposal to remove the danger of a nuclear war in Korea and accelerate the country's reunification and stressed that the four-point national salvation proposal indicated a reasonable solution and just measure for peace in Korea and her reunification.

Public organizations of our country received letters or telegrams from their counterparts in foreign countries—the Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions, the Federation of Socialist Students of Finland, the Viet Nam Women's Union, the Somali Trade Unions, the Finnish Democratic Women's Union, the Somali Youth League, the Somali Students Union, the Lawyers Association of the Congo, the Pakistan Confederation of Labour, the Pakistan Peace Council, the All-India Students Federation, the Lao Patriotic Women's Union, the General Union of Palestinian Peasants, the National Committee of the Communist Youth League of Cuba, the Federation of Cuba University Students, the General Union of Syrian Peasants, the Karachi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association and other public organizations.

In addition, the Chairman of the All-Japan General Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers Union and other leaders of trade union organizations of Japan, the Editor-in-Chief of the Tanzanian paper "Ngurumo" who is General Secretary of the "Habari" Publishing Association of Tanzania and other progressive personages of various countries made their statements in support of the new national salvation proposal put forward at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of our country. And a meeting of Polish public circles adopted a resolution and the inaugural meeting of the Machiya Association for Japan-Korea Friendship held in Tokyo adopted a resolution on Korea.

Articles were carried by newspapers and other publications of many countries including the US paper "Workers' World".

Choe Gun

South Korean People Fully Support Four-Point Nation-Saving Proposal

The south Korean people are lifting up their voices supporting the new save-the-nation proposal advanced at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang and confirming their resolution to wage an unyielding struggle to realize it, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification".

A revolutionary surnamed Li under the Kyonggi Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification said: "The new national salvation proposal put forward at the joint meeting signifies a timely step for coping with the grave situation in which the danger of permanent national division and a nuclear war is growing owing to the moves of the partitionists within and without and for making a breach in the struggle for reunification".

He continued:

"The new nation-saving proposal embodying the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—advanced by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, is a fair and realistic one which accords with the present situation, over 4 years after publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, and reflects the ardent desire of the entire fellow countrymen for reunification and their unanimous aspiration.

The unity of the whole nation must be achieved to tide over the difficulties lying in the way of reunification and, to this end, a north-south political consultative conference represented by political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in the north and the south be convened.

We Party members, together with the patriotic masses of all strata, will wage a stauncher struggle against US imperialism and fascism and for democracy so that the US troops and their nuclear equipment, the root cause of national split and war, can be removed from south Korea and a climate of great national unity be created".

A worker surnamed Shin residing in Seoul said:

"The proposal advanced by the north is a most just and reasonable save-the-nation proposal, I think. We welcome it with open arms".

He continued:

"The splittists and fascists who hate the country's reunification are sure to attempt to stifle this unanimous voice of us workers. But we will never fall back and will fight energetically for an early convocation of the north-south political consultative conference."

(KCNA)

Active Nationalization Measures Adopted

In Countries of New-Emerging Forces

A vigorous struggle for wiping out the aggressive and predatory footholds of imperialism and building a national economy is being unfolded in the countries of new-emerging forces which are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Steps for the nationalization of monopoly concerns of the foreign imperialists hold a very important place in this struggle.

Countries of new-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America began taking one step after another to nationalize imperialist monopolies already long ago. They actively pushed ahead with this work in the closing days of last year and at the beginning of this year.

In accordance with the law on the investment policies made public on January 1 this year, Ghana confiscated 33 corporations of the foreign imperialists, thereby dealing a heavy blow at their clothes and leather goods producing firms, commercial banks, tobacco companies, breweries, timber mills, mining, aluminium and oil companies, retail and wholesale commercial agencies, etc.

At the close of last year Madagascar proclaimed the nationalization of sugar factories owned by the foreign imperialist monopoly firms "Sosumabu" and "Namakia".

Toward the end of last year the government of Trinidad and Tobago seized 76 oil shops of the imperialist oil companies in different parts of the country and made sure that the state oil companies of Trinidad and Tobago exercised control over them.

India decided to nationalize "Caltex Oil", an imperialist oil company which had oil processing factories and 1,200 oil shops on her soil. It is expected that "Assam Oil", the last private oil company in India, will also be placed under state control.

Democratic Yemen decided to nationalize an oil refinery in Aden belonging to a British oil company on May 1 this year. The government of Ecuador decided on seizing the stocks of the company "Gulf" under the oil company "Texaco Gulf".

Sao Tome and Principe nationalized plantations of Portuguese who were engrossed in plunder, putting 80 per cent of its arable land under their control. Mozambique brought the insurance system under state control and established the state insurance company of Mozambique.

The nationalization measures taken by the countries of new-emerging forces which embarked upon the road of building a new life are revolutionary steps because they enable these countries to liquidate the economic foothold of imperialism which, engaging in exploitation and plunder on their soil for a long time, laid obstacles to the development of the national economy and because they render it possible for them to regain the rights to national wealth which was built up with the sweat and blood of the people. The steps for nationalization are now displaying great vitality in laying the foundations of the national economy and attaining national prosperity.

Cho Jin Won

Angolan peasants take good care of water pumping facilities to increase grain production

Malagasy peasants hurrying with their work on the fields

Japanese People Strongly Reject Shady Japan-"ROK" Fusion

Nowadays meetings opposing the shady fusion between Japan and south Korea come off one after another in Japan.

On February 17 a meeting exposing the bribery scandals of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique vis-a-vis the US and Japan and castigating the "general meeting of the Japan-south Korea parliamentarians league" was held in Tokyo under the auspices of the national conference for normalization of the state relations between Japan and Korea.

At the meeting speeches were made and a lecture was given on the subject "The situation concerning the Korean question and Japan".

The lecturer disclosed in detail the foul aim of the bribe-US-and-Japan-operations of the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" and of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case, the barbarous suppression committed by traitor Pak Jung Hi against the south Korean people since his advent to power and the close relations of nexus between Japan and south Korea.

Exposing the fact that the Japanese ruling circles are opposing the US troops' pullout from south Korea, increasing the military power of the "self-defence forces" and stepping up military and economic infiltration into south Korea, he lambasted the machinations for Japan-"ROK" coordination.

Pointing out that Japan is in duty bound to support the reunification of Korea, the lecturer exhorted the Japanese people to render positive support to the reunification of Korea in firm unity with the world people.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

The resolution said:

The Japanese government must decidedly break off the relations with the "KCIA" which is steeped in the suppression of the democratic movement in south Korea and conspiratorial activities against other countries and probe into the nexus between Japan and south Korea.

The situation of Korea is becoming still more strained. Under the present circumstance that the US troops are kept stationed in south Korea and nuclear weapons deployed there, there is always danger of a nuclear war in Korea and much possibility of its being extended to Japan in case of emergency. Accordingly, a bounden duty of us who desire durable peace in Japan and the rest of Asia is to strongly demand the withdrawal of the US troops stationed in south Korea and support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The resolution actively supported the appeal for convocation of a north-south political consultative conference, an appeal made at the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang, and said:

We are firmly resolved to conduct more vigorous activities in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for the normalization of the state relations between Japan and Korea—among other things we will strongly demand a thorough investigation into the relations of fusion between Japan and south Korea and call for the US troops' pullout from south Korea.

A "meeting demanding a probe into the shady fusion between Japan and south Korea" took place in Tokyo on February 15 under the co-sponsorship of the Japan-Korea Association and the Tokyo Metropolitan Federation of the Japan-Korea Association.

The meeting heard speeches made by Matsui Katsushige, representative director of the Japan-Korea Association, Hasegawa Shozo, Socialist member of the House of Representatives, and Hashimoto Atsushi, Communist member of the House of Councillors.

The meeting adopted a "resolution demanding a probe into the Japan-south Korea fusion" addressed to the Prime Minister of Japan.

Choe Sung Mu

54th Extraordinary Convention of Sohyo Manifests Its Stand on Korean Question

Arai Kanji, Permanent Secretary in Charge of the National Movement of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo), clarified at the 54th extraordinary convention of the Sohyo held between February 14 and 15 its stand on the Korean question to evince the resolution of the convention.

He said:

Under the present situation in which the US troops are stationed in south Korea and nuclear weapons are deployed there, the Korean peninsula cannot be free from a constant danger of a nuclear war and there is the great possibility of its influence being exerted upon Japan.

Accordingly, it is a due obligation and proper task of us supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea to force the US troops to withdraw from south Korea and it is closely linked with the task of the Japanese people desirous of the destruction of the "Japan-US security system".

Condemning the "general meeting of the Japan-south Korea parliamentarians league," he said that the General Council of Japan Trade Unions would probe into the corrupt relations of fusion between Japan and south Korea, oppose the US-Japan-south Korea military and economic coordination, denounce the Pak "regime's" oppression of freedom and democracy and demand the immediate release of Kim Dae Jung and other political prisoners.

The Sohyo will oppose the ratification of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on the continental shelf," the basis of irregularities and corruption. It also demands that the Fukuda cabinet and the financial circles radically change their policy toward south Korea including their "aid" to the Pak "regime," he declared.

He stressed that the Sohyo subscribes to the four-point proposal including the proposal for convening a north-south political consultative conference advanced by the DPRK and supports the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The Sohyo will strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, he declared, and continued: the US troops present in south Korea should be pulled out of there at once.

(KCNA)

Bikini Tragedy Must Not Be Repeated

On March 1, 1954 the US imperialists exploded an H-bomb in the island of Bikini on the Pacific, inflicting serious injury upon Japanese seamen engaged in fishing in its vicinity and upon the islanders.

The disastrous incident that took place on this island 23 years ago was a direct product of the US imperialists' policy of aggression and war and their policy of nuclear war in particular.

The Japanese people who had suffered damage by A-bomb explosion for the first time in the world designated March 1 as the "day of Bikini" and put up a nation-wide, resolute struggle every year against the policy of aggression and war of the US and Japanese reactionaries and against Japan's conversion into a nuclear base and her nuclearization.

However, the Japanese people's desire for peace is now utterly being repressed and the danger of recurrence of Hiroshima and Bikini tragedies grows stronger as days go by.

Today nuclear bases of the US imperialists have come into being in various parts of Asia and their nuclear weapons are deployed there in large numbers.

Worthy of particular notice is the fact that the whole territory of Japan, the first victim of the A-bomb tragedy, is turning into the "nuclear strategic" base of the US imperialists for Asian aggression and the nuclearization of the military power of Japanese "self-defence forces" is being stepped up rapidly.

Besides, the warlike elements of the United States deployed many nuclear weapons on the south Korean side of the Military Demarcation Line and are resorting to nuclear blackmail, while frantically conducting war exercises.

There is no doubt that a war may break out in Korea at any moment and it may cause a world-wide nuclear disaster instantaneously since the US imperialist aggressor troops and nuclear weapons remain in south Korea and Japan and those who, plunged into despair, lost their senses are now rushing about like a headless chicken.

The grave situation caused by those who go against the trend of the times are exciting deep apprehensions among the peaceloving people in Asia and the rest of the world.

With a view to preventing the recurrence of the tragical Bikini incident, the Japanese people are carrying on a relentless struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops and the dismantling of their bases, against the nuclear armaments policy of the Japanese reactionaries and for peace and democracy.

This struggle of the Japanese people is a sacred struggle conducive to peace in Asia and other parts of the world.

That is why the peaceloving people the world over extend unanimous support to the righteous struggle of the Japanese people.

The Korean people give active support to the just cause of the Japanese people against the policy of nuclear war and express firm solidarity with them in their struggle.

Japan's conversion into a nuclear base of US imperialism must be checked and the US imperialist aggressor troops be immediately withdrawn from Japan and south Korea along with their nuclear weapons.

Choe Si Hwan

A Sufferer's Indictment

A Note Written by a South Korean Woman University Student (2)

Cross-examination

There started interrogation at last.

The spectacled man pestered me with "You're a member of the 'Minchonghakryon,' aren't you?"

"'Minchonghakryon'? What's that?"

The question was so unexpected that I retorted.

"You, a sly bitch!" said the "four-eyes".

His way of talking became harsh.

"I've nothing to do with 'Minchonghakryon'."

I said in a tremulous voice.

"There are evidences and witnesses, you know."

The tone of the bespectacled person became higher.

"Evidences?"

When I spoke, a dumpy fellow sitting by the glasses-wearer sprang to his feet from the chair and pounced upon me.

He grasped me by the hair and twisted me backward, crying out: "You wretch! If the section chief asks you gently, you ought to answer him cordially. Why do you hurt his feelings from the very start?"

So shouting, he boxed me on the ear.

Then he mercilessly kicked me in the waist with his boots.

I felt a sharp and cutting pain in my waist and fell sideways.

I bled badly from the nose. Blood trickled down from the edge of my mouth.

"You, a mere slip of a girl, but a real hard nut to crack..."

He took me by the hair, lifted me up and seated me on the chair this time and snarled at me as if he were in the act of slaying me.

"Had better restrain yourself a bit. Don't beat her so hard. She'll come to herself soon and own up. You shouldn't treat a frail girl student so badly."

The "four-eyes" told the stocky fellow reproachfully.

But it was clear to me that he did not speak from his heart but only played a nasty trick.

How vexing! I sobbed, covering my face with my hands.

My face and clothes got all spattered with blood.

"You need not bring trouble upon yourself but make a full confession," the spectacled man said in a muffled tone as though soothing me.

I kept weeping.

The man in spectacles remained mute, puffing at his pipe. It seemed that he was waiting for me to calm myself down. An oppressive silence reigned all over the room for a while.

An uneasy feeling grew stronger within me.

"You belong to 'Minchonghakryon', don't you?"

I again said "No".

"Well, now let me know your friends by name," said he.

I mentioned my close friends' names as far as I knew.

Beside him a man who was seemingly clerk, busily took notes of what I said.

"Do you know Messrs Yu and Kim of Seoul University?"

I unhesitatingly replied that I knew them because they were members of our "New Spirit Society". I enumerated the names of other male students, too.

"Where did you go about with your 'NSA' friends?"

I told him everything about the location of such places as tea houses and music appreciation rooms which we had visited on holidays or during our vacations. Moreover, I gave a detailed account of our visit to palace gardens, the Chingwansa Temple, lakes on mountain tops and other spots in the suburbs.

"Tell me what you did there."

I straightforwardly told him that my friends and me exchanged views on scientific problems and our impressions of the books we read and that we strove to further promote friendship among schools and among friends when we appreciated music pieces and other works.

As they queried me, I said that I raised funds for the society. I added that when I started for the outskirts, I brought with me a camera and a transistor radio set.

Truth to tell, all I had in my mind at that time was to state the facts as they were when they interrogated me. I wanted to get out of the place like a den of evil spirits as quickly as possible.

That was why I held nothing back when I was questioned.

But the glasses-wearer, rapping on the table, bawled at me. He announced that I was not frank in manner.

The next moment, he forced me to openly confess that I, together with my friends, formed the "Minchonghakryon", attempted to rise in "revolt against the government" and received directives from the north through the radio.

I replied that I did not do anything of that kind.

But the bespectacled person, pretending not to hear me, said menacingly again:

"This evening I'll give you time. Jot down in a 'confession' by yourself what I've said. If you write the confession as we tell you to, you can return home even tomorrow. Otherwise you'll be damned."

I was so stunned that I remained speechless.

The man in spectacles went on to say, as if piercing through my mind:

"Miss Li, even if you write the confession that way, it'll cause no harm to you at all. You may take my word for this."

Scarcely had he concluded his speech when the clerk put before me sheets of paper and a pen to extort a confession from me.

I took them willy-nilly.

Before they walked me off to the room where I was to write the confession, they constrained me to see a film showing the room furnished with all sorts of rackers and shocking scenes of torture.

This was a prelude to dreadful torture.

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